JANUARY 27, 1776. NUMBER 1277.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The MAKING *of* BAY SALT.

LOW marſhy grounds, diſpoſed by nature for the reception of the ſea water, when the tide ſwells, and provided with banks and ſluices to retain the ſame, they call *ſalt marſhes*. Theſe ſalt marſhes, the bottoms whereof they ram with great care, are divided into ſquare pits or baſons, ſeparated by little dikes; and into theſe baſons, when the ſeaſon is at hand, they let in the ſea water. The ſalt ſeaſon is from the middle of *May* to the end of *Auguſt*. The water is admitted to the height of about ſix inches, after having firſt let it reſt, expoſed to the ſun for two or three days, in large reſervoirs without the works, that it may come in lukewarm. The water being admitted, the ſluices are ſhut, and the reſt of the work is left to wind and ſun. The ſurface of the water being ſtruck, and agitated with the direct rays of that luminary, thickens at firſt imperceptibly, and becomes at length covered over with a ſlight cruſt; which, continuing to harden, is wholly converted into ſalt. The water in this ſtate is ſo hot that the hand cannot be put into it without ſcalding. When the ſalt has received its full coction, they break the cruſt with a pole, upon which it ſinks to the bottom; whence, being dragged out again, they leave it in heaps about the pit, to complete its drying, covering it over with ſtraw or ruſhes, to ſecure it from the rain.

Eight, ten, or at moſt fifteen days, having thus completed the cryſtallization, they open the ſluices, when the tide riſes, for a freſh ſtock; and thus, alternately, while the ſeaſon holds.

This bay ſalt is refined into white ſalt, by boiling it in large flat caldrons, which not only leſſens its acrimony, and alters its colour, but is alſo found to increaſe the quantity.

The lower parts of this county, conſiſting of level and marſhy grounds, ſeem properly adapted for making this ſalt; inſomuch, that in the hot ſummer months white ſalt is naturally formed on the marſh graſs, and has been occaſionally ſtripped off by the inhabitants, for preſent uſe, in their fiſhing parties.

Along the ſhores alſo a ſtrong ſtiff clay abounds, doubtleſs very proper for laying the bottoms and ſides of the pits. The coction of the ſalt will be done in leſs time in this climate, becauſe hotter than that which requires the time mentioned above.

Here then every requiſite for procuring this article is amply provided on the part of nature: Human induſtry is only wanting to manufacture large quantities thereof, in the eaſieſt and cheapeſt manner.

POQUOSON, *York county*, *January* 18, 1776. PLUS ULTRA.

Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER,

THE committee of Hanover county having underſtood, that reports hath been propagated reflecting on their conduct with regard to the ſteps taken by them to prevent diſorder and confuſion in the county, occaſioned by the probability of a ſcarcity of ſalt; and, that the public may be ſatisfied as to the rectitude of their conduct, they have directed me to deſire you will publiſh, in your next gazette, their proceedings relative thereto, hereunto annexed, which you will pleaſe to comply with. I am,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

WILLIAM BENTLEY, Clerk.

HANOVER *County*: *In* COMMITTEE, *December* 12, 1775.

WHEREAS it is repreſented to this committee, that ſeveral perſons have, of their own accord, gone about in a diſorderly manner to ſearch for ſalt, and have taken the ſame where it could not be well ſpared; and this committee taking under their conſideration the above alarm occaſioned by the ſcarcity thereof, and being willing and deſirous, as far as in their power, to preſerve peace and good order, and to prevent riots and tumults:

Reſolved, therefore, that upon application being made to any three or more of this committee, that they will ſearch all ſuſpected places within this county, in the moſt decent and reſpectful manner; and if they ſhall find more than is ſufficient for a perſon's own uſe, they will do therein as to them ſhall ſeem beſt and expedient, and report the ſame to this committee. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever, within their juriſdiction, ſhall preſume, or offer, without the authority aforeſaid, to go about to ſearch for ſalt at any public or private places, that this committee will uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſuppreſs the ſame, by ſuch ways and means as they ſhall think proper, and hold the perſons guilty thereof to the public for contempt of peace, juſtice, and good order; and that no perſons offending herein may plead ignorance for an excuſe,

Ordered, that the clerk of this committee do cauſe a copy of this order to be ſet up at every public place in this county, and be alſo publiſhed on ſome Lord's day at the ſeveral churches in the ſaid county, by the miniſters or readers thereof.

Signed, by order of the committee,

WILLIAM BENTLEY, Clerk.

To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with great reluctance we are drawn into this publication: Had our enemies meditated their attacks againſt our perſons or property, we had been ſilent; but they have, in violation of truth, of the duties of ſociety, and of every principle of generoſity, practiſed very cruel and inſidious arts to deprive us of what is of much higher value—our characters as men, and the eſteem of our fellow citizens. They have reported us to our brethren as traitors to the American cauſe, and conſequently inimical to their deareſt and invaluable rights. We are accuſed of holding connexions with the avowed enemies to this greatly injured country.

It is therefore incumbent on us to challenge thoſe wicked men into open light, that we may have the opportunity of evincing our innocence to the world in the moſt public manner. In the interim, we ſet them at the utmoſt defiance, and are,

Yours, *&c.*

WEST AUGUSTA, *Jan.* 3, 1776. WILLIAM CRAWFORD. JOHN STEPHENSON.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, NEW YORK, *December* 21, 1775.

WHEREAS, on the 13th inſtant, on information that a number of diſaffected perſons in Queen's county had been ſupplied with arms and ammunition from on board the Aſia ſhip of war, and had been arraying themſelves in military manner, to oppoſe the meaſures taken by the United Colonies for the defence of their juſt rights and privileges, and thrown out many threatening expreſſions againſt ſundry perſons reſiding in that and the neighbouring counties: *It was reſolved*, by this Congreſs, as their opinion, that ſuch conduct is inimical to the common cauſe of the United Colonies, and ought not by any means to be ſuffered; but that meaſures ſhould be immediately taken, to put a ſtop to it: *And it was therefore ordered*, that the inhabitants of the ſaid county ſhould appear by a committee before this Congreſs, on Wedneſday then next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to give ſatisfaction in the premiſes, with which order the ſaid inhabitants of Queen's county have not complied. *And whereas* the perſons above-mentioned, and their adherents, have oppoſed the election of repreſentatives for that county in this Congreſs, on a poll opened for that purpoſe, whereby that county remains unrepreſented in this Congreſs. *And whereas* a prevailing party prevented the election of Delegates for the county of Richmond, at a late poll there opened for that purpoſe; by means whereof the ſaid county is not repreſented in this Congreſs. *And whereas* the poll liſt for Queen's county has been returned to this Congreſs, whereby the perſons oppoſing ſuch repreſentation as aforeſaid, and appearing to this Congreſs, to be inimical to the intereſt of the United Colonies, may be aſcertained:

Reſolved, firſt, that ſuch inimical perſons as aforeſaid have been guilty of a breach of the general aſſociation, and of an open contempt of the authority of this Congreſs, as effectually repreſenting the majority of the inhabitants of this colony.

Reſolved, ſecondly, that the inhabitants of the county of Richmond, by neglecting to elect repreſentatives in this Congreſs, have been guilty of a breach of the general aſſociation.

Reſolved, thirdly, that the committee of the ſaid county of Richmond do, and ſhall, within fifteen days after the publication hereof, return to this Congreſs, or the Committee of Safety, a liſt of the names of thoſe who oppoſe a repreſentation of the ſaid county in this Congreſs; to the end, that the delinquents againſt the common cauſe in that county may be aſcertained, and that, in default thereof, the whole county of Richmond be deemed delinquents.

Reſolved, fourthly, that the ſaid delinquents in the ſaid counties reſpectively, and each and every of them, be, and hereby are, entirely put out of the protection of this Congreſs.

Reſolved, fifthly, that all friendly and commercial intercourſe between the ſaid perſons ſo put reſpectively out of the protection of this Congreſs, and the other inhabitants of this colony, ought to be, and the ſame, as far as can be effected by the recommendation of this Congreſs, hereby is and ſhall continue to be totally interdicted, until further orders of this Congreſs, or the Committee of public Safety.

And to the end, that no perſons may plead ignorance of the aforeſaid reſolves, and this order, *It is ordered*, that the ſame together with a liſt of ſuch delinquents as aforeſaid in each of the ſaid counties reſpectively, be, without delay, printed and diſperſed in hand-bills, and inſerted in all the news-papers of this colony. A true copy from the minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, Sec'ry.

[*The names of the delinquents in Queen's county have already been publiſhed, and amount to about* 730. *Theſe are not one third of the inhabitants of ſaid county, and are chiefly of the meaner ſort of people, dependent upon, or under the influence of men, who, from intereſted views, or worſe motives, are inimical to the intereſts of their country.*]

NEWTOWN, Suſſex county, New Jerſey.

Laſt Thurſday about four hundred of the militia of this county, under the command of Col. Ephraim Martin, and Mark Thomſon, aſſembled, and proceeded in good order and regularity in queſt of *Tories*, a conſiderable number of whom (inhabitants of this county) had entered into a combination and agreement not to comply with any Congreſs meaſures: About forty, we hear, are taken, moſt of whom have recanted, ſigned the aſſociation, and profeſs themſelves true ſons of liberty, being fully convinced of their error; and that two or three, who remain incorrigible, are to be ſent to the Congreſs to be dealt with.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 2.

Extract of a letter from GERMANY, *Auguſt* 10, 1775.

ALL Germany is fixed in admiration, wonder, and amazement, at the firm, determined, heroic ſpirit of the brave Americans, and are exceedingly pleaſed with the undaunted oppoſition they make againſt the ſeveral attacks of the formidable arms of England employed to deprive them of their juſt rights to natural liberty, and to ſhackle them in chains of ſlavery and ſubjection ever after; and this will be the miſerable conſequence ſhould they ſubdue you by their fleets and armies.

"Great numbers of our Germans live in America, and they highly experience, in that happy country, the ſweets of freedom and liberty, and which they did not enjoy here under their petty arbitrary rulers; theſe men will exert every nerve in ſupport of the righteous cauſe of freedom, ſo ſweet to them. Their numerous friends and relations here are conſtantly and moſt ardently ſupplicating the great Divine Ruler of all events to interpoſe and aſſiſt you with the almighty arm, and to ſet at naught all the wicked enſlaving attempts of your enemies, but they hope you will not fold your arms, and depend altogether on the efficacy of your praying friends, but that you will make uſe of defenſive means, and they hope and believe that providence will be propitious to your cauſe, which you have already had an earneſt of, and that your oppreſſors may be diſcomfited. We wiſh that as England is going to hire foreign troops, in vain hope of ſubduing you (their own men becoming enervated and ſpiritleſs ſo ſoon as they tread American ſoil) that they could obtain Germans to be ſent on this errrand; for in that caſe we foreſee the event would turn in your favour, as you have an extenſive country for Germans to cultivate, and no people love profitable labour better, or are better adapted for the purpoſe, which America has long experienced, and we know that they would ſoon drop their fire arms, and betake themſelves to the cultivation of lands. We think highly of the wiſdom of your American Congreſs, and of all their good regulations throughout that extenſive continent, and we cannot enough admire the decent, loyal, yet manly and ſpirited language contained in all their petitions and ſupplications to the Throne, and cannot enough deteſt the indecent treatment and ſcornful reception they have met with from thoſe haughty men who guide all the movements of the nation.

"But we aſſure you that the uniſon chord has not been hit upon by your Congreſs, or all would long ere this have been well with America, and few would have known the true cauſe of the army and fleet returning to England. Two or three hundred thouſand pounds, judiciouſly applied, would have wrought this miracle, and ſaved millions, which, for want of this knowledge, you are now expending in warlike preparations. France, Spain, Holland, and Germany have long been acquainted with this prudent ſecret, and have frequently adminiſtered this ſpecific with the wiſhed for ſucceſs. Money has removed mountains; it has turned the courſe of rapid rivers; it has built a barrier wall, to divide China from Tartary, of fifteen hundred miles in length, and ſurely it will influence the pliable yielding hearts of men. I hope this method will be adopted yet, it will never be unſeaſonable, for the Engliſh are as greedy and ravenous after money as a hungry wolf is after a fat ſheep; their Kings are not proof againſt its faſcinating charms, and we know that they have been bribed to the prejudice of England. Touch but Bute's palm, and all will be right; he is the arch fiend, and has all the imps at his command. We believe him to be a Jeſuit, and we know he is a blood relation of the baniſhed Stuart King, and we believe he has been long working ſchemes to bring in one of that family to be again King of England. May his ſchemes all fail, and may he be tranſformed, not into a pillar of ſalt, but into a man of ſtone, as a laſting infamous monument for poſterity to gaze upon."

Extract of a letter from DUBLIN, *dated September* 9.

"Lord Bute's plan is to humble the Americans. Three regiments of Roman Catholics are to be raiſed in Ireland to ſend to America, which has bred a great deal of diſturbance: But it is hoped the proteſtants will put a ſtop to it.

"It is reported that the Parliament will not liſten to the propoſals ſent to London from the Congreſs by Mr. Richard Penn, and that there are 30,000 troops to be in America before next ſpring, with a great fleet of ſhips. The 28th regiment is now at Corke for embarkation, two other regiments are under orders to ſail for Boſton from Gibraltar, and they are to be relieved there by troops from Honover. There is a great ſtagnation of trade here, and a great noiſe in England on account of the diſturbances in America. In Ireland we are moſtly in great hopes the Americans will ſtand out as long as poſſible, if not, they may depend on the ſevereſt of uſage from the Parliament of England."

In CONGRESS, *January* 2, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to this Congreſs, that divers honeſt and well-meaning, but uninformed people in theſe colonies, have, by the art and addreſs of miniſterial agents, been deceived and drawn into erroneous opinions reſpecting the American cauſe, and the probable iſſue of the preſent conteſt:

Reſolved, that it be recommended to the different committees, and other friends to American liberty in the ſaid colonies, to treat all ſuch perſons with kindneſs and attention, to conſider them as the inhabitants of a country determined to be free, and to view their errors as proceeding rather from want of information than want of virtue or public ſpirit; to explain to them the origin, nature, and extent, of the preſent controverſy; to acquaint them with the fate of the numerous petitions preſented to his Majeſty, as well by Aſſemblies as by Congreſſes, for reconciliation and redreſs of grievances; and that the laſt from this Congreſs, humbly requeſting the ſignal favour of being heard, like all the others, has proved unſucceſsful; to unfold to them the various arts of Adminiſtration to enſnare and enſlave us, and the manner in which we have been cruelly driven to defend, by arms, thoſe very rights, liberties, and eſtates, which we and our forefathers had ſo long enjoyed, unmoleſted, in the reigns of his preſent Majeſty's *predeceſſors*. And it is hereby recommended to all Conventions and Aſſemblies in theſe colonies liberally to diſtribute among the people the proceedings of this and the former Congreſs, the late ſpeeches of the great patriots in both Houſes of Parliament relative to American grievances, and ſuch other pamphlets and papers as tend to elucidate the merits of the American cauſe; the Congreſs being fully perſuaded, that the more our right to the enjoyment of our ancient liberties and privileges is

examined, the more juſt and neceſſary our preſent oppoſition to miniſterial tyranny will appear.

And with reſpect to all ſuch unworthy Americans as, regardleſs of their duty to their creator, their country, and their poſterity, have taken part with our oppreſſors, and, influenced by the hope or poſſeſſion of ignominious rewards, ſtrive to recommend themſelves to the bounty of Adminiſtration by miſrepreſenting and traducing the conduct and principles of the friends of American liberty, and oppoſing every meaſure formed for its preſervation and ſecurity:

Reſolved, that it be recommended to the different Aſſemblies, Conventions, and Committees, or Councils of Safety, in the United Colonies, by the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures, to fruſtrate the miſchievous machinations, and reſtrain the wicked practices, of theſe men; and it is the opinion of this Congreſs, that they ought to be diſarmed, and the more dangerous among them either kept in ſafe cuſtody, or bound with ſufficient ſureties to their good behaviour.

And in order that the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Councils of Safety, may be enabled, with greater eaſe and facility, to carry this reſolution into execution:

Reſolved, that they be authoriſed to call to their aid, whatever continental troops, ſtationed in or near their reſpective colonies, may be conveniently ſpared from their more immediate duty; and the commanding officers of ſuch troops are hereby directed to afford the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Councils of Safety, all ſuch aſſiſtance in executing this reſolution as they may require, and which, conſiſtent with the good of the ſervice, may be ſupplied.

Reſolved, that all detachments of continental troops, which may be ordered on the buſineſs in the aforegoing reſolution mentioned, be, while ſo employed, under the direction and controul of the Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Councils of Safety, aforeſaid.

Reſolved, that it be recommended to all the United Colonies to aid each other (on requeſt from their reſpective Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Councils of Safety, and County Committees) on every emergency, and to cultivate, cheriſh, and increaſe, the preſent happy and neceſſary union, by a continual interchange of mutual good offices.

And whereas the execrable barbarity with which this unhappy war has been conducted on the part of our enemies, ſuch as burning our defenceleſs towns and villages, expoſing their inhabitants, without regard to ſex or age, to all the miſeries which loſs of property, the rigour of the ſeaſon, and inhuman deva[illegible]tation, can inflict; exciting domeſtic inſurrections and murders; bribing the ſavages to deſolate our frontiers; and caſting ſuch of us, as the fortune of war has put into their power, into jails, there to languiſh in irons and in want; compelling the inhabitants of Boſton, in violation of the treaty, to remain confined within the town, expoſed to the inſolence of the ſoldiery, and other enormities, at the mention of which decency and humanity will for ever bluſh, may juſtly provoke the inhabitants of theſe colonies to retaliation:

Reſolved, that it be recommended to them to continue mindful that humanity ought to diſtinguiſh the BRAVE, that cruelty ſhould find no admiſſion among a FREE PEOPLE, and to take care that no page in the ANNALS of AMERICA may be ſtained by a recital of any action which JUSTICE or CHRISTIANITY may condemn; and to reſt aſſured, that whenever retaliation may be neceſſary, or tend to th ir ſecurity, this Congreſs will undertake the diſagreeable taſk.

Reſolved, that the Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Committees, or Councils of Safety, be requeſted forthwith to tranſmit to this Congreſs copies of all the petitions, memorials, and remonſtrances, which have been by their reſpective colonies preſented to the Throne, or either Houſe of Parliament, ſince the year 1772; and that they alſo inform this Congreſs whether any, and what anſwer, were given to them.

Extracts from the minute.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

NEWBERN *(N. Caralina) Jan.* 5.

LAST night arrived here a veſſel from Norfolk with 60 men, women, and children, part of the Scotch ſettlers which Lord Dnumore's tenders took off the capes of Virginia, bound to Cape Fear, and which were to have been forced into his black and white regiments; but the defeat at the Great Bridge has happily releaſed theſe unhappy people, who are going to Croſs Creek to ſettle among their friends there.

WILMINGTON, *January* 3.

IN our laſt, we gave the beſt account we could of the mal-contents in South Carolina; it is now reported that theſe people, convinced of their error in oppoſing the meaſures adopted by the continent for the preſervation of their natural rights, have delivered up their leaders to the officers who were ſent to reduce them to order.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

TO THE PEOPLE.

" *Audiet cives acuiſſe ferrum,*
" *Quo graves Perſæ melius perirent:*
" *Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum*
" ——— *Rara juventus.*

—— Leſs numerous their parent's crimes,
Our ſons ſhall hear, ſhall hear to lateſt times,
Of Britiſh arms with civil gore embru'd,
Which better had their natural foes ſubdu'd.

EVERY conſiderate, unprejudiced perſon, views with the moſt diſmal apprehenſions the inactivity and ſupineneſs in which you are immerſed at this important criſis. Frequent addreſſes, repeated warnings of the danger of your ſilence and ſeeming acquieſcence with the meaſures of Adminiſtration have had little or no effect. Nothing can be more encouraging than ſuch a diſpoſition for ill deſigning men to introduce arbitrary principles. A political indolence in the people always paves the way for oppreſſion. There needs no reaſoning to prove that it has been more owing to the want of vigilance and vigour in the ſubjects than to the ſuperior addreſs or power of the rulers and their abettors, that deſpotiſm hath ſo generally prevailed. The advances of tyranny are for the moſt part gradual, diſguiſed under falſe pretences and ſpecious rights, until it hath acquired ſufficient force openly to rivet the chains it hath inſidiouſly forged. The people, too apt to flatter themſelves that every act of injuſtice will be the laſt, become at length familiariſed to grievances and an eaſy prey to their ſpoilers. Every new conceſſion they make increaſes the inſolence of their oppreſſors; every thing extorted from them, is an acceſſion to their power, while it renders themſelves leſs able to counteract their violence.

Your brethren of America, happily foreſeeing ſuch fatal conſequences, have oppoſed oppreſſion in its infancy, before it could collect ſtrength from continuance, or claim right from preſcription. They naturally expected that you would have ſeconded their laudable efforts as you are deeply intereſted in their ſtruggle; for, on their ſubjugation, the loſs of your freedom muſt enſue. The palladium of your liberties is the dependence of the Monarch upon the people for ſupplies. If you are made the inſtruments of bereaving America of the privilege of granting or refuſing them, according to expedience, Adminiſtration may draw from hence, independently of you, the means of ſupporting their invaſions of your freedom.

In a wide extended empire, the form of government muſt be uniform, or upon the ſame model, as nearly as local and other circumſtances will admit. If a deſpotic power gains the aſcendant in any *one part*, the *whole* muſt eventually fall under the ſame. The arbitrary mode of governing the Roman provinces was one great cauſe of the introduction of deſpotiſm into Italy.

If America ſhould be brought into ſubjection, mark the obvious conſequences!—The King muſt neceſſarily maintain a large ſtanding army in order to ſecure the obedience of that vaſt continent; for this purpoſe great revenues will be requiſite. Theſe revenues and this diſciplined army, inured to cutting the throats of their fellow ſubjects, may eaſily effectuate the extinction of your freedom. The Americans themſelves may conſpire and give their aid for accompliſhing it, without any impeachment of the generous principles they cultivate. To retaliate unmerited injuries is juſtifiable, the nature and feelings of mankind muſt be changed, before it can be deemed otherwiſe. You cannot therefore expect that the Americans will permit you to enjoy thoſe rights and privileges, of which you concurred in depriving them. Such, or your falling under the dominion of ſome foreign power, may be the reſult of enforcing the impolitic ſchemes of Miniſtry. Now, reflect but for a moment upon the intermediate evils.

Behold the moſt valuable branch of your commerce, that which chiefly enables you to pay the taxes which oppreſs you, totally obſtructed and in danger of being irreparably loſt. Your taxes muſt be ſtill *increaſed* by every poſſible method, to conduct and defray the expences of a moſt ruinous deſtructive war. All wars are diſtreſſing and burthenſome, but this will prove peculiarly ſo. The wealth and aſſiſtance you drew from America, aided you to ſupport other wars. Nevertheleſs the nation has incurred an immenſe debt, the event in time of peace requires the impoſition of grievous taxes, without the proſpect of its being much diminiſhed in any reaſonable time. In a war with the colonies you muſt almoſt entirely rely on your own internal reſources. Contemplate the probable ruin of many of your merchants and factors, the diſtreſs of your manufacturers and artificers, unable to procure their wonted employment.——Contemplate too the diſcontents, murmurs, and commotions, that this ſtate of unrelievable diſtreſs and involuntary idleneſs muſt engender.—Conſider the inteſtine diſſentions that may diſtract England. America has many friends here, many there are convinced of the righteouſneſs of her cauſe, and many are equally convinced of the raſh impolicy of attempting its ſubjugation, who will therefore oppoſe it by all the means in their power. Add now the incident grievous miſeries of civil war, in which even over victory humanity muſt mourn.

When civil conteſts have drained your treaſures, and exhauſted your ſtrength, how will you be able to fruſtate the machinations, or repel the aſſaults of foreign foes? Should a war with them happen on the back of this with America, you will be in danger of irretrievable ruin. Nor is there any thing more probable than ſuch a war happening. Although you ſhould furniſh your natural enemies with no ground, they will lay hold of ſome pretext or other for a rupture. The juncture itſelf will excite them. Nations do not ſtand much upon juſtice, when the dazzling proſpect of ſucceſs preſents itſelf. It is not unlikely that they may take part in the preſent war. The Continental Congreſs have intimated, that foreign aid is attainable. Who can with reaſon blame them, if finding themſelves in danger of ſubjection, they avail themſelves of ſuch aſſiſtance? They may procure it perhaps on more tolerable terms than any Great Britain would grant, if ſhe proved ſucceſsful. It will be the intereſt of other nations to ſupport the Americans, if they had no other end in view than to weaken this kingdom, whoſe grandeur excites their envy and dread, by ſo capital a diſmemberment. It is very obſervable too, that they may derive vaſt advantages from a friendly intercourſe and free trade with the colonies. Do not therefore reduce America to the diſagreable neceſſity of throwing off her dependence, and by ſo great a diminution of your power and opulence, augment thoſe of your natural enemies. What infatuation urges you to hazard ſo fatal an event? No rational motives can induce you. Thoſe who perſuade you that there are, baſely endeavour to delude you. The Miniſtry, with their penſioned ſycophants and hireling ſcribblers, pretend "that it is to eaſe you of the weight "of taxes." If that be the real ſcope of their projects, the conteſt would be but of ſhort continuance, or rather would have never commenced. The Americans have repeatedly teſtified their readineſs to contribute their ſhare in the juſt and conſtitutional mode, that is, in the mode evidently moſt conducive to your and their welfare. If on due requiſition they refuſe, it will be then, and not till then, time to have recourſe to compulſory means. But a moment's reflection will convince you, that your relief is not what they have in view. Needy dependents and idle favourites are to be provided for; unneceſſary placemen and worthleſs penſioners are to be prodigally maintained, if for any purpoſe, only to ſtrengthen their patrons authority; and theſe things would continually, as they have heretofore done, multiply in proportion to the increaſes of the revenues. Was there ever a time during peace, when you were more grievouſly taxed than the preſent? Yet was there ever a time when there was leſs proſpect of having taxes made lighter? Were the revenues to be ever ſo great, it is more likely that you would have demands for an augmentation, than the pleaſure of a reduction.

The Miniſtry and court paraſites pretend, that "the honour "and glory of the nation are intereſted;" they have been at all times, to be ſure, very ſcrupulous of aſſerting them. One would be apt to infer from ſuch a pretence, that the Americans were quite a diſtinct people. Are they not as much a part of this nation as thoſe who are ſent againſt them? Have not many of you children, brothers, and other relatives and friends? What great honour will even victory yield? Can you expect to acquire much renown from regular troops, ſtanding armies, butchering their fellow ſubjects, whoſe labours, co-operating with your's, have raiſed this empire to ſo exalted a pitch of glory and opulence. There is no need further to enumerate the dreadful circumſtances that muſt flow from Miniſtry proſecuting their preſent ſyſtem; they will occur to your reflection quicker than I can write; an impartial review of them will evince that nothing will accrue therefrom but loſſes, dangers, infamy, RUIN.

Reſt not ſatisfied becauſe their ſchemes have the approbation and ſanction of a majority in Parliament; you may be as effectually ruined by ſeven hundred as by ſeven men. The moſt auguſt body of men, when corrupted or miſled by paſſion or prejudice, often commit greater faults than individuals, "*ubi ſemel a recto deeratum eſt, in præcipiti pervenitur*," when they once deviate from juſtice, they run headlong into iniquity. The Miniſters who can, by bribery and corruption, or by artful and falſe pretences, gain an undue influence over the repreſentatives of the people, are the more criminal and dangerous. Is there one man conſpicuous for his patriotic qualities; is there one man eminent for his zeal in the defence of the people's rights; or is there one man famous for the diſintereſted exertion of his abilities, who concurs with the Miniſtry? No; all ſuch have vehemently oppoſed them This ſingle circumſtance is ſufficient to rouſe you from your lethargy.

Every valuable conſideration, every equitable motive, juſtice, and intereſt moſt powerfully exhort you to make ſome legal and juſtifiable oppoſition to the preſent meaſures of Adminiſtration. Expreſs in the language of liberty your univerſal diſapprobation of, before you are drawn to engage too deeply in them. You are brought to the verge of a horrid precipice; nothing but ſome timely exertion can ſave you from falling into inextricable calamities—"*Tempus res, veſtra pericula, mavis quam mea verba, vos lor-*
" *tentur.*"

GRACCHUS AMERICANUS.

An ORDINANCE *for eſtabliſhing a* MODE *of* PUNISHMENT *for the* ENEMIES *to* AMERICA *in this colony, paſſed at a* CONVENTION *held in the city of* WILLIAMSBURG, *on Friday the 1ſt of December*, 1775.

WHEREAS the moſt dangerous attempts have been made, by ſome perſons in this colony, to ſubvert the rights and liberties of the inhabitants; and whereas, by a declaration of this Convention, a humane diſpoſition towards ſuch offenders has fully been manifeſted, who, notwithſtanding, have failed to avail themſelves thereof, and return to that duty which they owe both to this country and the rights of mankind; and whereas it is become neceſſary to declare what are and ſhall be conſidered as offences, to the end a regular mode of puniſhment may be eſtabliſhed, and equal right and juſtice adminiſtered to all perſons within this colony.

Be it therefore ordained, by the delegates of the people aſſembled in General Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the ſame, that if any white perſon, or perſons, who have been in arms againſt this colony, ſhall fail to ſurrender himſelf, or themſelves, to the Committee of Safety, within two months from the publication of this ordinance; and if any white perſon, or perſons, ſhall hereafter aid or aſſiſt the enemy, by enliſting ſoldiers, giving intelligence, or furniſhing them with arms, proviſion, or naval ſtores, or ſhall bear arms againſt this colony; all and every ſuch perſon, or perſons, ſo having born arms, or hereafter offending in manner aforeſaid, ſhall, upon being convicted as hereafter mentioned, be liable to be impriſoned, or otherwiſe confined in ſuch manner as the Committee of Safety may direct. And proper perſons ſhall be appointed by the Committee of Safety to take poſſeſſion of their eſtates, both real and perſonal, and to cultivate the ſame to the beſt advantage, and pay the profits thence ariſing into the hands of the treaſurer of this colony for the time being, to be diſpoſed of towards ſatisfying the juſt debts of ſuch delinquent, to be aſcertained by the Committee of Safety; and the reſidue for the public uſe, in ſuch manner as the ſaid committee ſhall think moſt for the advantage of this colony. And the principal eſtates ſhall be ſubject to the future determination of the Convention.

Provided nevertheleſs, the Committee of Safety ſhall have full power and authority to pardon ſuch as have heretofore been or ſhall be in arms againſt this colony, or ſhall otherwiſe offend as aforeſaid, upon being ſatisfied of his or their repentance, and deſire to be reſtored to the confidence of this colony, and returning to his or their duty; and in all ſuch caſes, the ſaid Committee of Safety ſhall ſtate the caſe of each offender to the Convention, to enable them to determine what ſhould be done with their eſtates.

And whereas it is eſſential to the peace, the happineſs, and ſafety of this colony, that the continental aſſociation ſhould be ſtrictly obſerved, and that all violators of the ſame ſhould be duly puniſhed:

Be it further ordained, that from and after the paſſing of this ordinance, all merchants, traders, or other perſons who ſhall import into this colony any goods, wares, or merchandiſe, contrary to the ſaid continental aſſociation (except in caſes allowed by the General Congreſs, or the General Convention) ſhall forfeit the goods, wares, or merchandiſe, ſo imported; and if any perſon, or perſons, ſo offending, ſhall refuſe or fail to deliver up the ſaid goods, wares, or merchandiſe, when required by the Committee of Safety ſo to do; he, ſhe, or they, ſo refuſing or failing, ſhall forfeit and pay the full value thereof in money; and, in either caſe, ſhall, moreover, be for ever rendered incapable of trading in this colony. And if any perſon, or perſons, ſhall hereafter put on board any veſſel, or veſſels, for exportation, or ſhall hereafter export any produce of this colony contrary to the ſaid aſſociation, except as aforeſaid, he, ſhe, or they, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit the cargo, or cargoes, ſo put on board or exported, or the value thereof; and all and every veſſel, or veſſels, in which any ſuch goods, wares, or merchandiſe, ſhall be imported, or in which any ſuch produce ſhall be exported, ſhall be, moreover, forfeited to the uſe of this colony, and the monies ariſing therefrom paid into the treaſurey, for the public uſe.

Provided nevertheleſs, that no ſuch veſſel or veſſels aforeſaid ſhall be forfeited, except the value of the goods, wares, and merchandiſe, therein imported, or of the produce exported, exceed the ſum of twenty pounds ſterling.

And be it further ordained, that if any perſon, or perſons, ſhall hereafter, by writing, or otherwiſe, order any goods, wares, or merchandiſe whatſoever, to be imported into this colony contrary to the continental aſſociation, except as aforeſaid, all and every ſuch perſon, or perſons, ſo offending, ſhall, upon conviction thereof, be for ever rendered incapable of trading in this colony; and every ſuch offender, ſo convicted, who ſhall trade within this colony contrary to this ordinance, ſhall ſuffer, for every ſuch offence, three months impriſonment, without bail or mainprize.

And whereas it is expedient and neceſſary, the better to determine all offences within this ordinance, and for the more ſpeedy carrying into execution the ſeveral penalties and forfeitures incurred thereby, that perſons ſhould be appointed to take cognizance of the ſame: *Be it therefore ordained*, that *John Blair*, *James Hett*, and *Edmund Randolph*, Eſquires, or any two of them, be, and they are hereby conſtituted judges to try and determine on all matters relating to veſſels and their cargoes; which ſaid judges ſhall have power to appoint an advocate, clerk, and ſuch other perſon as they may think proper to act as marſhal, who ſhall, from time to time, execute all proceſs of the ſaid court, to be iſſued and ſigned by the clerk thereof. And all witneſſes who ſhall be ſommoned, and fail to appear and attend the ſaid court, on ſuch day as their attendance was required, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty ſhillings, for which the ſaid court ſhall have power to give judgment, and award execution thereupon; and the ſaid fines, when recovered, ſhall be paid to the treaſurer for the time being, for the uſe of this colony.

Provided always, that any witneſs failing to appear before and attend the ſaid court, as aforeſaid, ſhall, at any time within three months, be allowed ſuch excuſe as the ſaid court may think reaſonable; and every witneſs attending the ſaid court ſhall have the ſame allowance as a witneſs attending the General Court.

And be it further ordained, that in all caſes of condemnation made of veſſels or cargoes by the ſaid court, the perſon, or perſons, proprietors thereof, ſhall, if they incline ſo to do, have an appeal to the Committee of Safety, on giving bond and ſecurity, in the ſum of twenty pounds, for duly proſecuting ſuch appeal within thirty days from the time of granting the ſame; and the determination of the ſaid Committee of Safety thereupon ſhall be concluſive. And in all caſes where no ſuch appeal ſhall be defired, the ſaid court ſhall appoint the marſhal to ſell and diſpoſe of ſuch condemned veſſels and cargoes.

And be it further ordained, that the judges aforeſaid ſhall, before entering upon the execution of their office, take the following oath, to be adminiſtered by the Committee of Safety, to wit: *I———do ſwear, that I will truly and faithfully execute the office of a judge of admiralty, according to an ordinance of Convention; and that I will do equal right and juſtice to all men, to the beſt of my judgment, without favour, affection, or partiality. So help me* GOD. And the ſaid judges, being ſo ſworn, ſhall adminiſter the following oath to the clerk and marſhal, that is to ſay: *I——— do ſwear, that I will well and truly demean myſelf* (as clerk or marſhal, as the caſe may be) *in the execution of my office; and that I will faithfully, and truly, to the beſt of my power, execute all orders of the court of admiralty, without favour, affection, or partiality. So help me GOD.*

And be it further ordained, that the judges, being ſo qualified, ſhall meet at ſuch place within this colony as they may think moſt

proper for the execution of their ſaid office, and ſhall have full power and authority to adjourn from day to day, and from time to time, to ſuch other place as to them may appear neceſſary. And there ſhall be allowed and paid to each of the ſaid judges, by the treaſurer for the time being, the ſum of twenty five ſhillings per day for each day of ſitting in, or travelling to or from, the ſaid court, for their ſervices; and that there ſhall alſo be paid to the advocate, clerk, and marſhal of the ſaid court, ſo much for their ſervices as ſhall be thought reaſonable, in the opinion of the judges of the ſaid court, for each reſpective capture. And the ſaid judges ſhall have full power and authority to diſplace or remove, at any time, ſuch officers of their appointment as to them ſhall appear neceſſary.

And be it further ordained, that the Committee of Safety may, and they are hereby required to commiſſion five members of the committee of each county in this colony, to be recommended to them by the reſpective county committees, to take cognizance of, and determine, all offences contained in this ordinance which may ariſe within their reſpective counties, except ſuch as relate to veſſels and their cargoes; which ſaid commiſſioners, ſo appointed, ſhall take an oath well and truly to diſcharge the duty of commiſſioners for their reſpective counties, agreeable to this ordinance, which oath ſhall be firſt taken by the perſon firſt named in the ſaid commiſſion, in the preſence of the other commiſſioners, and by him afterwards adminiſtered to them. And the ſaid commiſſioners, or any three of them, ſhall be, and they are hereby conſtituted a court for the purpoſes aforeſaid, with full power and authority to meet at the courthouſe of their reſpective counties, or ſuch other convenient place as they may think proper; and the clerk of the committee of the ſaid county, and the ſheriff thereof, having firſt taken the like oath of office directed to be taken by the officers of the court of admiralty, ſhall attend the ſaid court, and in all things perform the duties of their reſpective offices, in like manner as is directed for the officers of the court of admiralty, which ſaid officers ſhall be paid by the treaſurer of this colony ſuch reaſonable allowance for their ſervices as the ſaid court ſhall direct.

And be it further ordained, that in all trials purſuant to this ordinance the commiſſioners aforeſaid ſhall cauſe a jury to be ſummoned, and proceed in the ſame manner as hath been heretofore obſerved for the trial of civil cauſes in this colony; and in caſe of condemnation, the ſaid court ſhall appoint commiſſioners for taking care of and managing the eſtate of the offenders as aforeſaid, in ſuch manner as is herein before directed.

Provided nevertheleſs, the defendant or defendants ſhall have liberty to appeal, as aforeſaid, to the Committee of Safety, whoſe judgment ſhall be final.

And be it further ordained, that if any ſlave, or ſlaves, ſhall be hereafter taken in arms againſt this colony, or in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, through their own choice, the Committee of Safety ſhall have full power and authority to tranſport ſuch ſlave, or ſlaves, to any of the foreign *Weſt India* iſlands, there to be diſpoſed of by ſale, and the money ariſing from ſuch ſale to be laid out in the purchaſe of arms and ammunition, or otherwiſe applied to the uſe of this colony, as the Committee of Safety ſhall judge moſt proper; and in caſe ſuch ſlaves, ſo taken in arms, or in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, cannot be tranſported with convenience to this colony, the ſame ſhall be diſpoſed of for the uſe of this colony, or returned to the owner or owners of ſuch ſlaves, or otherwiſe dealt with according to an act of Aſſembly for puniſhing ſlaves committing capital offences, as the Committee of Safety may judge moſt proper.

Provided always, and be it further ordained, that the owner, or owners, of ſuch ſlaves, ſhall be paid, by the treaſurer of this colony for the time being, the full amount of ſuch ſale, or value of ſuch ſlaves, after deducting the expences and charge of tranſportation; which ſaid valuation ſhall be made by the commiſſioners in each county aforeſaid, and certified to the Committee of Safety, who ſhall thereupon grant their warrant, directed to the treaſurer, for payment of the value of ſuch ſlave as aforeſaid.

And be it further ordained, that this ordinance ſhall be publiſhed at the courthouſe of each county, by the ſheriff; and at the ſeveral churches and meeting houſes in each pariſh, by the clerk or reader, immediately after divine ſervice.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *October* 27.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne.

"With the utmoſt abhorrence and indignation we ſee the real deſign of thoſe deſperate men, who, by the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations, have deluded and precipitated our unhappy fellow ſubjects in America, into meaſures no leſs ſubverſive of their own happineſs and true intereſts, than dangerous to the proſperity and ſafety of Great Britain. The powers they have aſſumed, and the arbitrary and oppreſſive acts which they have done, leave no doubt of their traiterous purpoſe to induce the colonies to ſhake off the controul of the ſupreme legiſlature, and to bury, in an ungrateful oblivion, the remembrance of the great indultry with which they have been planted; the foſtering care with which they have been nurſed; the many advantages which they have enjoyed, and the expence of blood and treaſure with which they have been protected by this nation.

"We cannot void expreſſing our concern, that the great tenderneſs with which your Majeſty has proceeded, and the conciliatory diſpoſition which appeared in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, inſtead of having the deſired effect of undeceiving the miſled, and eſtabliſhing a confidence in the parent ſtate, have been turned to the advantage, and made inſtruments to the purpoſes of this dangerous attempt; and whilſt we acknowledge this to be the conſequence of the difference of intention which prevailed here and in America, we are penetrated with a juſt ſenſe of the motives which have regulated your Majeſty's endeavours to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of our fellow ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war; but ſince the rebellion is now become more general, and manifeſts the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing and maintaining an independent empire, we cannot but applaud your Majeſty's reſolution to vindicate the rights, the intereſts, and honour of this kingdom, by a ſpeedy and moſt deciſive exertion; and for this purpoſe, we think it our indiſpenſible duty to declare, that we will ſupport your Majeſty with our lives and fortunes; and being fully perſuaded, that in the preſent ſtate of theſe diſorders, the moſt active will, in its effect, be the moſt merciful mode of proceeding; we hear with pleaſure that your Majeſty has increaſed your naval eſtabliſhment, and alſo greatly augmented your land forces. We are ſenſible of your Majeſty's kind conſideration, in having done it in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to your kingdoms; and your Majeſty may be aſſured that we will cheerfully concur in whatever may be neceſſary to enable your Majeſty to profit of the friendly diſpoſitions of foreign powers.

"We are deeply impreſſed by the gracious motives which induced your Majeſty to ſend a part of your electoral troops to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by which aſſiſtance this country will be enabled to employ a larger number of its own eſtabliſhed forces in the maintenance of its authority; and we return your Majeſty our ſincere thanks for having providentially pointed out to us a further reſource in that national body of men, ſo conſtitutional in their nature, and ſo zealous in their duty, the militia of this kingdom.

"We cannot ſufficiently admire your Majeſty's benevolent declaration, that when the wiſhed for period arrives, that the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, your Majeſty will receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy; and we are fully ſenſible of the wiſe and compaſſionate ſentiment which has determined your Majeſty to delegate authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot, to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance; and we will moſt readily concur in granting to the perſons ſo commiſſioned, ſuch further powers as may beſt tend to promote and effectuate your Majeſty's ſalutary meaſures.

"Permit us, Sir, to offer our grateful acknowledgments to your Majeſty, for the full and explicit communication which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make to us, and at the ſame time to expreſs the juſt ſenſe we entertain of the numerous bleſſings we enjoy, flowing from the ſource of never-ceaſing attention with which your Majeſty is occupied for the ſafety and happineſs of all your people; and we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we participate the ſame deſire which animates your royal breaſt, and feel no other wiſh than to re-eſtabliſh order and tranquillity through the ſeveral parts of your dominions, upon the baſis of a cloſe connection with, and conſtitutional dependence upon, Great Britain."

To which his MAJESTY was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious ANSWER.

MY LORDS,

I RECEIVE with the moſt ſenſible ſatisfaction this addreſs, ſo fully expreſſive of your duty and loyalty to me. Nothing can be more acceptable than the aſſurances you give of your utmoſt ſupport to enable me to eſtabliſh order and tranquillity throughout all my dominions, and I ſhall moſt heartily concur with any meaſures that may tend to ſo ſalutary a purpoſe."

CAMBRIDGE, *Jan.* 14.

A GENTLEMAN who came paſſenger in a tranſport, which arrived at Boſton laſt week from London, informs, that 26 ſail of veſſels laden with ſtores and proviſions were, when he left England, ſailed or fitting out for Boſton, for the ſupport of the garriſon the preſent winter; but that no troops may be expected before the ſpring; and that 110 fine large ſheep were brought out in the veſſel in which he came paſſenger, but that *only two* of them were carried into Boſton alive.

NEW YORK, *January* 11.

ON the 2d inſtant the Governor iſſued a Proclamation to diſſolve the Aſſembly of this Colony, and writs were iſſued for a new election of repreſentatives of the people to ſerve in General Aſſembly. The ſheriff of this city and county has publiſhed an Advertiſement, giving notice to the freemen and freeholders of the ſame, that he has appointed Thurſday the 1ſt of February next for them to meet at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Green, near the workhouſe in the city, to elect four members to repreſent them in General Aſſembly. The advertiſement expreſſes it thus: *To be repreſentatives of the ſaid city and county to aſſiſt the Captain General, or Commander in Chief, in a General Aſſembly.*

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 15.

BY authentic advices from the camp at Cambridge, of the 3d and 4th inſtant, we learn, that the bay and harbour of Boſton ſtill continue open; that a man of war is ſo ſtationed as to command the entrance of Salem, Beverly, and Marblehead harbours; that 500 freſh troops had arrived from Ireland, two regiments had gone to Halifax, and two had puſhed into the river St. Lawrence, in hopes of getting to Quebec, which was very doubtful; that the two regiments arrived at Boſton were the 55th and 17th; that Admiral Shuldham was alſo arrived. An intelligent perſon got out of Boſton on the 3d inſtant, who informed General Waſhington, that a fleet, conſiſting of 9 tranſports, containing 360 men, were ready to ſail under convoy of the Scarborough and Fowey men of war, with two bomb veſſels and ſome flat bottomed boats; their avowed deſtination in Boſton was to Newport, but it was generally ſuppoſed to be Long Iſland or Virginia; that a number of other tranſports are taking in water, and they are baking large quantities of biſcuit in Boſton, ſome ſay for the uſe of the ſhipping, who are to lay in Nantucket road on account of the ice, while others believe a more important movement is in agitation; and that they had intelligence at Boſton, of 4 veſſels having ſailed from Hiſpaniola for this continent ſome time ago, laden with arms and ammunition.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 27.

AN expreſs arrived here on Tueſday, with advice, that laſt Sunday morning near a hundred of the enemy landed at Norfolk, from the men of war, under a heavy firing of cannon, which continued when the expreſs came away. They had ſet three houſes on fire, but were ſoon forced to retire; the loſs they ſuſtained was then uncertain. Three of our men were killed by cannon ſhot, two of whom, it is ſaid, belonged to Capt. Bleuford's company of minute-men.

On Wedneſday evening laſt ſix waggons arrived here from Philadelphia, loaded with arms and ammunition.

One Wootten, in a canoe from Hampton, a few days ago, was chaſed by a tender as far as Sowel's Point. The old man hauled his canoe on ſhore, and ran into the woods, but was purſued by ſome men from the tender; they were ſoon diſcovered by our guard ſtationed there, who fired upon them, and the conſequence of their attempt to catch *one* was, that they loſt *three*, killed upon the ſpot.

This week a grenadier of the 14th regiment (tired of the ſervice) came up from Norfolk to ſee his fellow ſoldiers, now priſoners here upon parole.

Laſt Sunday night the dwelling-houſe lately occupied by Mr. Peter Scott, deceaſed, was by accident ſet on fire, and burnt down.

☞ *The paper for iſſuing the ſmall treaſury notes is juſt arrived from Philadelphia, and they will be ready in about a fortnight.*

AFTER having received ſo many Inſtances of public Favour, I ſhould think myſelf inexcuſable did I not make known the Reaſon why I do not this Week publiſh a Gazette. It is owing to a Diſappointment in receiving Paper from the Northward, which no human Prudence could have prevented. Next Week, however, or in a ſhort Time, I expect a very conſiderable Quantity, when I ſhall endeavour to make up for all Deficiencies, and ſhall continue to render my Paper, as far as the moſt unwearied Diligence can enable me, the Vehicle of inſtructive Amuſement, and of every Piece of authentic Intelligence, which may be either curious or important. It gives me the greateſt Uneaſineſs that I cannot publiſh ſuch Advertiſements as ought to have appeared this Week, but as far as a Reſtitution of Money can atone for the Diſappointment, it ſhall be made.

I am the Public's obliged, and devoted Servant,

JOHN PINKNEY.

BRISTOL RUGS.

THE Subſcribers have for Sale a parcel of very good coloured and ſpotted RUGS.

MICHAEL & JOHN WALLACE & Co.

NANSEMOND, *January* 20, 1776.

URBANNA, *January* 25, 1776.

I PROPOSE leaving the Colony very ſoon, having obtained the Permiſſion of the Hon. the Committee of Safety, of which all Perſons concerned with me are requeſted to take Notice. Mr. *Chriſtopher Fryor* will ſettle the few Accounts that remain open upon the Books of the Stores formerly kept by Mr. *Simon Frajer*, Mr. *Matthew Anderſon*, and myſelf.

BENNETT BROWNE.

I SOME Time ago purchaſed from Mr. *Alexander Banks*, Agent for Meſſ. *Alexander Speirs* and Co. Merchants in *Glaſgow*, a Tract of Land in *Cumberland* County, containing 125 Acres, for a little upwards of 76 l. for the Payment whereof I executed ſundry Bonds payable to the ſaid Company, three of which Bonds are ſtill unpaid. Two Widows ſet a Claim of Dower in the ſaid Land. Mr. *Banks* is to indemnify me on this Account. I intend to pay no more Money until ſuch Indemnification is made, and therefore deſire that no Perſon will take an Aſſignment of either of the ſaid Bonds.

1‖ JOB JOHNSON.

RICHMOND Town, *January* 20, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

DAVID CATION.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mrs. *Anne Digges*, deceaſed, will be ſold on *Wedneſday* the 31ſt Inſtant *(January)* at Dr. *Thomas Powell's* in *York* Town, all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, conſiſting of Beds, Chairs, Tables, &c. and many other Things too tedious to particularize; alſo nineteen head of fine Cattle. The Purchaſer to have Credit till the 10th of *October* next for all Sums above 5l. on giving Bond, with approved Security; the Bonds to carry Intereſt from the Date if not punctually diſcharged.

COLE DIGGES, Executor.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly authenticated, in three Months, as they will not be received after that time; and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

JANUARY 15, 1776.

THE Subſcriber, near *Aylett's* Warehouſe, conſidering the Inconvenience Travellers will at preſent (and probably for ſome Time hence) ſuſtain, by the Tavern's being ſhut up at that Place, purpoſes, from the Date hereof, to accommodate all Gentlemen, who may pleaſe to favour her with their Cuſtom, with Lodging, Food for themſelves and Servants, and Provender for their Horſes, at ordinary Price. She will furniſh them likewiſe with good Toddy *gratis*. As ſhe has been at ſome Pains and Expence in providing herſelf with every Neceſſary for giving (ſhe hopes) general Satisfaction, in the above Capacity, ſo ſhe preſumes want of Diligence in her Calling will be no Ground of Compiaint.

1‖ ANNE HICKMAN.

SURRY, *January* 25, 1776.

WHEN the Troops were ordered to the Battle at *Hampton*, a HORSE of mine was preſſed into the Service, rode down there, and loſt. He had on a *Virginia* made Saddle very little worn, with a large blue ſtriped Saddle-Cloth, a half-check'd double rein'd Bridle, and a new Surcingle. The Horſe is an Iron Gray, 13 or 14 Hands high, about 10 Years old, and canters exceeding well. As he was a very ſhort Time in my Poſſeſſion, I do not ſufficiently know his Marks to give a more particular Deſcription of him. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe, Saddle, Bridle, &c. to me in *Cobham*, ſhall have 20s. Reward.

‖ ANTHONY DEGGE, Junior.

RICHMOND, *January* 15, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.
ALEX: MITCHELL.

To be SOLD *at the late Dwelling-Houſe of Captain* ROBERT BILLUPS, *deceaſed, in* GLOUCESTER *County, on* Tueſday *the* 13*th of* February, *if fair, otherwiſe the firſt fair Day after*,

A SCHOONER now upon the Stocks, Burthen about 45 Tons; alſo a SLOOP about 50 Tons, with Rigging, &c. likewiſe TWO BOATS, the one Burthen 1100 Buſhels, the other 500; a FLAT and SMALL BOAT; alſo a PETTIAUGER, with four Oars; together with HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, STOCK of every Kind, and ſeveral valuable NEGROES. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 20s. upon Bond and Security; if not punctually paid, the Bonds to carry Intereſt from the Day of Sale.

It being intended to ſettle the ſaid Eſtate as ſoon as poſſible, and deliver to the Widow and Children their Proportions of what remains after ſatisfying the Creditors, it is therefore deſired that thoſe who have Demands againſt the Eſtate, either by Bonds or otherwiſe, will bring them in to Mrs. *Billups*, either before or at the Day of Sale, properly proved. No Attention will be paid after to thoſe who fail (by the Adminiſtrators) as the Eſtate will be delivered up to the Heirs. All who are indebted to the ſaid *Billups* are deſired to make Payment immediately, or give Bond.

LOUISA, *January* 15, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, the 5th of *September*, in the Night, from the *Rocky Ridge*, a ſmall BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock F, has a Star in his Forehead, his Mane hangs on both Sides his Neck, a Switch Tail, and on one of his Sides a Scar near his ſhort Ribs; he is about 13 or 14 Years old, paces and gallops well, is very well made, and trots awkwardly. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe to me, in *Cumberland* County, or ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 20s. Reward, and, if ſtolen, 3l. on Conviction of the Thief. (1‖) JOHN JEFFERSON.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber's Paſture, near *Williamſburg*, a LIGHT BAY MARE, three Years old next Spring, about 4 Feet 4 Inches high, has a Star in her Forehead a little larger than a Dollar, both hind Feet white, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and paces naturally. Whoever brings her to me, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have 20s.

1‖ GABRIEL MAUPIN.

☞ I will not be anſwerable for any Horſes that may get away for the future.

POETS CORNER.

The Sermon without End.

A MONK his ſermon ſpun to ſuch extreme,
His tired hearers all began to dream;
They wak'd howe'er, and found, for their inſtruction,
He'd got no farther than the introduction.
It was in Lent, obſerve, but dine they would;
So off they march'd, as faſt as e'er they could.
The clerk he ſtaid, and ſipp'd (no harm I truſt)
The conſecrated wine, and eat the cruſt:
This done, he fetch'd the keys and gave the preacher;
Then ſaid, now I muſt go, my zealous teacher,
But you've the keys, and when you can't ſay more,
Pray be ſo kind—as juſt to ſhut the door.

☞ *As the PRINTERS are anxious to ſatisfy all demands againſt them, and to purchaſe a ſtock of printing-paper, which at this time is very ſcarce, and cannot be had without caſh, beſides an infinite deal of trouble and expence in tranſporting it from* Pennſylvania, *they requeſt thoſe good cuſtomers who are in arrears to them for this gazette, books, ſtationary, &c. to diſcharge the ſame as ſoon as poſſible. Such of the ſubſcribers as live at a conſiderable diſtance are deſired to ſend the ſubſcription money by the firſt ſafe opportunities that may offer.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE Schooner PEGGY, Burthen about 110 Tons, lying in HAMPTON Creek, a new veſſel, has made but one Voyage (to *St. Vincent*'s) and is as good a Veſſel as hath been built on the Continent, is a very faſt Sailer, and built of Cedar, Mulberry, and Locuſt to her Keel, except a few of her flat Floors, which will not rot in thirty Years. For Terms, inquire of the Subſcriber, or the Printers.

4 MAXIMILIAN CALVERT.

FOR SALE,

A GREAT Variety of Houſehold Furniture of the very beſt Kinds, which have been little uſed, conſiſting of Mohogany Tea-Boards, Chairs, Tables, Dreſſing-Tables, Dreſſing-Boxes and Glaſſes, a large elegant Beaufet, Card Tables, Tea-Tables, Clothes Preſs, Deſk and Book-Caſe, Chimney and Pier Glaſſes in Frames, Shaving-Stand, ſome exceeding fine Prints, Plate-Warmer, two Suits of elegant Morine Curtains for Beds, a fine *Wilton* Carpet, japanned Plate-Warmer, elegant Copper Tea-Kitchen, Copper Preſerving-Pan and Cover, ſome neat Prince's Metal Candleſticks, Fire Screens, faſhionable genteel plated Candleſticks, Sets of Pearl Fiſh and Counters, Fiſh Pools, japanned Tea Tray, Silver Salt-Cellars with Spoons to ditto, *India* Tea-Cheſt, Sweetmeat and other Glaſſes, a Set of very fine blue and white Table China, a Set of red and white Tea ditto and Coffee Cups. Bond, with approved Security, payable in twelve Months, is required of the Purchaſer; but a conſiderable Diſcount for ready Money will be allowed. For further particulars inquire of the Printer of this Advertiſement.

TO BE HIRED,

A VALUABLE NEGRO BLACKSMITH. Inquire of Mr *Starkey Robinſon*, at the Half-Way Houſe, or the Subſcriber, at *York*.

2 AUGUSTINE MOORE.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, about the Beginning of *September* laſt, a SORREL HORSE 14 Years old, 13¼ Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, ſeveral Saddle Spots, one white Foot, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and has had a Fiſtula; the Brand forgot. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe to me ſhall have the above Reward.

SERAPHINO FORMICOLA.

TO BE SOLD

At public Auction, at the Subſcriber's, on THURSDAY *the firſt Day of* FEBRUARY *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day,*

SEVERAL HORSES, all Kinds of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, ſuch as Beds, Tables, Chairs, *&c.* and many other Things too tedious to mention. Alſo ſundry Kinds of LIQUORS, *&c.* The Purchaſers to have twelve Months Credit, on giving Bond and good Security. (2)

THOMAS DONCASTLE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE ROCKY RIDGE,
On THURSDAY the 1ſt of FEBRUARY,

The beautiful high blooded Horſe

REGULUS.

Twelve Months CREDIT will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security.

(2‖) ROBERT GOODE.
DAVID PATTESON.

TWENTY VERY FINE

SLAVES

To be SOLD for ready Money,

At the *Rocky Ridge*, on *Thurſday* the 1ſt of *February* next. (2)

TO BE SOLD FOR READY MONEY,
THREE

Excellent Stocking Frames,

WITH
Every neceſſary Implement for carrying on that Branch of Buſineſs.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 20, 1776. } ADAM ALLAN, & Co.

☞ We have now at Work a very ſober Journeyman, who is capable and willing to manage the Buſineſs, ſhould the Purchaſer be unacquainted with it.

N. B. I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

ADAM ALLAN.

FOR SALE,
By J. Dixon and W. Hunter,
THE

VIRGINIA ALMANACK

For the Year of our LORD GOD 1776.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *January* 23, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately 2‖

ROBERT DENNISTOUN.

PETERSBURG, *January* 15, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. 1‖

NATHANIEL HERON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 20, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. WILLIAM MAITLAND.

ORANGE, *January* 15, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. ‖ ALEXANDER DAWNEY.

HANOVER Town, *January* 10, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) JOSEPH WRIGHT.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Jan.* 10, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

very ſoon. WILLIAM HORNER.

RICHMOND, *January* 11, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. (‖) JAMES M'DOWALL.

RICHMOND, *January* 11, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. (‖) GEORGE WEIR.

RICHMOND, *January* 11, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. (‖) ROBERT BURTON.

MANCHESTER, *January* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) JOHN CAMPBELL.

MANCHESTER, *January* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) ROBERT DONALD.

BEDFORD, *January* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) ROBERT DONALD.

BEDFORD, *January* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

ELIZABETH CITY County, *Jan.* 9, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the COLONY ſoon.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

HANOVER Town, *January* 15, 1776.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends to ſail for *Britain* early next Month.

2 ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

AYLETT's *Warehouſe, January* 10, 1776.

AS the Subſcriber intends for *Britain* early next Month, he requeſts the Favour of all thoſe who have had Dealings with him, either at the Store here, or at that kept at *King William* Courthouſe, to come and have their Accounts adjuſted. 2 JAMES GOVAN.

WHEN I formerly advertiſed my Intention of leaving this Colony, I ſaid Mr. *Robert Donald* of *Bedford* (who was to have moved to this Place) would, in my Abſence, manage the Buſineſs; but as he likewiſe intends leaving the Colony, I acquaint thoſe it may concern, that Mr. *Robert Montgomerie* of *Bedford* will manage it.

‖ JAMES DONALD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 8, 1776.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Peyton Randolph*, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts properly proved. Thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to BETTY RANDOLPH, } Exec.
JAMES COCKE, }

*** Thoſe Gentlemen who have borrowed any Books of the late Speaker are deſired to return them immediately.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a LARGE BRINDLED BULL with a white Face and white Belly, marked with two ſmooth Crops. Potted, and appraiſed to 30s.

‖ DAVID IRVINE.

TO BE RENTED

FOR A YEAR, OR TERM OF YEARS,

THE well accuſtomed TAVERN on the Road from *Hanover* Courthouſe to *Hanover* Town. The Conveniencies of this Place, for either a public or private Family, are very great, the Dwelling-Houſe having ſix Rooms below Stairs, and two above, a Kitchen, Dairy, Meat-Houſe, Quarter, Blackſmith's Shop, a very large Barn and Stable, with every other Neceſſary for the immediate Reception of a Family. Any Perſon inclinable to rent the ſaid Place may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes. THOMAS SMITH.

HANOVER Town, *Dec.* 17, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony for a ſhort Time, on a Journey to *South Carolina*. All Perſons indebted to me at preſent are deſired to pay the ſame to *Leighton Wood*, Jun. whom I have authoriſed to give ſufficient Diſcharges. Gentlemen and Ladies may be ſupplied with all Sorts of Cabinet Work at my Shop in this Town, which will be left under the Direction of Mr. *George Brown*. THOMAS ARBUTHNOT.

To be rented, and entered on immediately,

THE TAVERN at *Aylett*'s Warehouſes, in *King William*.—— The very public Situation of this Place, the great Reſort of Company to it, and the Advantages of boarding a Number of Merchants, are ſo well known, that a particular Deſcription is unneceſſary. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Benjamin Temple* near the Premiſes, Mr. *Rober. Pollard* at my Store at *Aylett*'s, or the Subſcriber in *Williamſburg*, who has for Sale, in the ſaid City, a Quantity of beſt Superfine, common, middling, and Ship-Bread FLOUR; alſo about 20 Barrels of TAR, and an elegant Aſſortment of Ladies black, white, and green Satin CARDINALS and BONNETS.

WILLIAM AYLETT.

LANCASTER County, *Dec.* 30, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the 20th of laſt Month, a Negro Man named SOLOMON, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high; had on when he went away, a *Virginia* Cloth Waiſtcoat and Breeches, an Osnabrug Shirt, new Shoes and Stockings. He is a remarkable black Negro, with his Ears cut, which is very perceivable. I have ſome Reaſon to believe he is lurking about Mr. *Charles Carter*'s Plantation on *James* River, as he has endeavoured to paſs through *Middleſex* as one of his Workmen. Any Perſon that will apprehend and deliver the ſaid Negro to me, on the eaſtern Branch of *Corotoman* River, ſhall have 40s Reward if taken in this Colony, and if in any other 5l.

4 JAMES KIRK, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, two SOWS, one white, the other of a ſandy Colour, marked with an Underkeel and Overkeel in the right Ear. Potted, and appraiſed to 25s.

MARTIN GINLAY.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, of good Character, without a Child. Inquire of the Printers. tf

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TO BE SOLD

Under a Power of Attorney from Mr. JOHN BAYLOR,

ABOUT 1000 Acres of Land in the county of *Orange*, to be laid off on the upper Part of a Tract whereon *John Hawkins* lives. The Land in general is very good, and contains a conſiderable Quantity of valuable low Ground. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *James Newman*, near the Premiſes, or to the Subſcriber, in the County of *Caroline*. (tf)

EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun.

N. B. I am alſo empowered to receive and pay Mr. *Baylor*'s Debts, but I am apprehenſive it will not be in my Power to do either, and therefore hope his Creditors will not be impatient or uneaſy.